THE BEDINI RIOT IS CECUNATI.

EXCITERENT IN SEW ORLESS,
do. Ado. do.

Service of the control of free man: I thought it was offiser Snowfield that struck ms, but am not certain; received all the blows from be-bind; hurried to the watch ouse, and thought that there I would be safe; never saw such a scene—it was awful; they were bringing them in crowds, and the watchmen were striking them with billies, and it went crack, crack. The Court adjourned.

JAN 12.—The prospers

Jan 12.—The prospects are now that the examination will continue the entire week, and probably two or three days of next week. As the investigation progresses, the case is more exciting. The attendance still continues to be large. The first witness was John Stolz who resumed his testimocy—Last night I told the whole story untill got out of the cell; I then looked out to see if I could teil any of the watchmen; I saw Shafer; I called him and told him I was in here, and help me out; his reply was, "I can do nothing for you," about two seconds afterwards he came back, and some one told him "John Stolr is in there," he said, "I can'thely you," that I saw diner xwive Kramer, and called him, and he said the same, "I can't do anything for you," in a minute or two I saw officer Feick, and called him, and he said the same, "I can't told him to see the officers and told him of the same, and the same, "I told him to see the officers and tell them by name, and told him I was in the cell; said, "very soorty." I told him to get me out; told him to see the officers and tell them my character, and offer them generity to any amount; he went away, and soon came Jack with officers Solomon Ertel, Kramer, and Captain gakens; they called me by name, and I answered, "I am Jers," they opened the door and I got out; I tried to get jut of the watchhouse, and at the door saw Judge Jponser, some one bold him "John Stolt in here, he geglled, "John Stolt in here—where is he?" I was leguled, "John Stolt in here—where is he?" I was leguled the watch the east; door it know how many and the watch the seemed the first hot was fired your through the same and the s Aggering; watchmen were pursuing the crowd, striking tem and using bad language, such as "take the d-n y-ms of b-s," sa them karch the man down having

heard the tumult, but did not know the cause until that morning; he said, we had notice of it and were ready for them; said that when he came home from church he found a message to come over to the watch house, and simply threw on his cloak and went over to see what wan wanted; the Mayor went away and the whole responsibility seamed to derolre upon him. Re turned immediately home and put eight balls into his revelver; told his wife that he would not be beak for some time, and then went to the watchhouse, and said that he captured his man without firing; I said I understood that one man was killed and several wounded; he replied that if the truth was known there were more killed; witness said pretty well done, to which the Judge replied yes, pretty well done, and we parted; from what I had heard I had come to the conclusion that the object was to do violence to property and persons; that is the reason I spoke as I did.

Utors examined—Judge Spooner said he entertained the

as I did

Gross examined—Judge Spooner said he entertained the
idea that I dil; that the intention of the Freemen was to

idea that conditions the procession on Christmas tight from my window on Ninth, between Ruce and Elm; the procession was peaceable, and quiet, and orderly; saw no tumult; there was some talking on the sidewalk. The court took a recess until two o'clock.

Benry Snow resumed the stand to make an explanation Henry Snow resumed the stand to make an explanation that in his conversation with Judge Sponer, he, Judge S., had remarked to him that he had notice of their intentiod to commit violence on the persons of Bedini and the Blahop; I am satisfied that Julge Sponer had acted only in the discharge of his duty; did not wish in my testimory, to place Judge S in a wrong position; he said that the Mayor was absent, and the responsibility rested upon him; he exulted over it only as if he had done a meritori ous action.

Thomas Harris sworn—Reside on Race street, No. 129; saw a precession pass my house on Christmas night be-

the Mayor was absent, and the responsibility rested upon him; he exuited over it only as if he had done a meritori ous action.

Thomas Harris sworn—Reside on Race street, No. 129; saw a procession pass my house on Christmas night between il and 12; i was in bed; my son in-law came into the room and said to me that a great crowd of people were on the street; i locked out and saw a great many men, women and children, and was surprised to be waked up to see a procession at that hour of night; left the window for a moment, and when I returned i found them in eon fusion, running is all directions—firing from Plum street, and the people were dispensing in all directions to get out of the way. I was astonished. I was afraid I might receive a shot myself, and put the window down, and wan they started for the door, and i prevented them.

Alexander Schultz recalled for explanation—Said that in his description of a watchman he referred to Mr. Meader and not to Mr. Freeman, he was sare that Gorman fired a pistol, but was not positive as to Starr.

Cross Examined—Identified Meader as the officer who arrested a man and abused him, and is certain that Gorman was one of the four who shot; was about five steps from him at the time; saw officer Freeman have a pistol in his hand and strike a man over the back, would know him ten years from this time.

William G. Nellson, sworn—Reside in this city; occupation tobacconist; am a member of Council; had conversation with rome of the defendants since the affray; just as I was retiring to bed at my house, on Serenth street. I heard reports of pistols, and I remarked to my wife that it was Christmas night and that nose should be put a step to hearing of a riot next day I accounted for it, and hearing of men being killed, &c., I was anxious to hear the particulars; the winds with a day of the particulars; the firm a the corner of the city buildings; arked him where the Mayor was, he said the Mayor was no to be found; lakes found in the natter is to be tried before my court, I will step on

said it was nothing more than they desevest, for they said it was nothing more than they desevest, for they are presented that they had come down with arms, &c. and were glong to hasp geople and break wisdows. I thought they ought to be handled pretty rought: I said come had to be marched into the watchhouse with revolvers at the back of their head. Did not desertbe the resistance, he did say he saisted in thrusting six man into the house, and three fell down. Had a conversation of the handled of the control of

The Bedini Excitement in New Orleans. THE ESCHIEL EXCITEMENT IN NEW OFICERS,
PERPARATIONS FOR A RIOT AND BLOODSHED.
[From the New Orleans Crescent, Jan. 9.]
We little dreamt when we wrote our notice of the Bedini
riots in Cincinnati, to awake in the morning and find the
fences and blank walks of this gay and good hearted city
plastered with flery red plasarde, exhorting, in four dif-

plastered with nery red piecards, exacting in four di-ferent languages, our people to give Cardinal Bedini, when he shall next week arrive here, the same sort of welcome which the brewers of London gave to Hayaau. The English portion (if English it can be called) of this lawless document is literally as follows:—

Is wless document is literally as follows:—

SIGNOR BEDINI, THE BUTCHER OF BOLOGNA!

Is orming to this city next week. We have received here General Lafsyctte, Kosnuth, Kinkel, and other heroes for freedom with unequalled enthurisame: the seeaps of Fr. Meagher, may be and Officener, these particles of the seeaps seeaps of the seeaps of the seeaps seeaps of the seeaps seeaps of the seeaps seeaps the seeaps seeaps of the seeaps seeaps seea

Then comes, in Frerch, the subjoined appeal to the pas-

Then comes, in Frerch, the subjoined appeal to the passions of that nation:

SIGN. EEDINI, HORROR! HORROR!

Arrival of the monster Bedini!—of the assassin of Bologna!—of the hangman of Uzo Basei!

What has this Bedini deno! What has he done! He scalped Uzo Basei! He skinned his hands! After that punishment he saused him to be strangled. He assassinated women and children! This is the menster who is walking in triumph through our towns, as if to brave us, as if to say to us, "Lo! its thus the friends of liberty should be treated." Men who have hearts, friends of humanity, freemen, will you suffer this insulter of the people this audacious wretch, to profame our soil! No! You will treat him as men treat a wild beast. The peoples of London chasticed Haynau, the people of New Orleans will chartles Bedini.

Next comes, in Italian, the following.

beast. The people of London chastised Haynau, the people of New Orleans will chastise Bedini.

Next comes, in Italian, the following:—

ITALIANS!

The renegade, my lord Bedini, the assassin of Ugo Bassi, the betrayer of the liberties of Italy, is about to arrive in New Orleans. Italians, receive him as is th. Do your duty.

Then follows a like inflammatory exhortation in the language of Germany, and addressed to her usually good and kinely people, in the hope of stirring them up to trample upon our laws and the lives of all such good citizes as will defend those laws to the death.—

LORD CARDINAL REDINI, THE BUTCHER OF BOLOGNA. This wild be hast, who as Papal Legate in Bologna, sufered to be murdered with cruelest tortures, hundreds of men, wo men, and children of the republican party, who allowed the head and hands of the patriot Ugo Bassi to be akinned before he was beheaded, is travelling about in the United States, and will, in the course of the coming week, exhibit himself in the was beheaded, is travelling about in the United States, and will, in the course of the coming week, exhibit himself in the state of the trevers of London gave to their sympathy; shall not the same honors be awarded here:

J Masser Bedini i"

Let it now be remarked that that the several originals

Master Haynau, the hyen of Braschia, a proper token of their sympathy; shall not the same honors be awarded here by Master Badini?\*

Latti now be remarked that that the several originals of this extraordinary polyglott betray plainly the fact that the French and German only have been composed by those who understand those tongues; that the Italian is not by an Italian; that the English is by a Frenchman grossly unacquainted with our tungue. Whoever they be that have laid their heads together for this sweet piece of authorship, it is clear that they cannot, even by general contribution raise English enough to convey otherwise than most lucierously their bloody purposes. Men, then, who have not learnt even our laguage, are about to set themselves up to overturn our laws?

And now, citizens of Leuisians, all you that are Godfearing or law-loving, what say you to this extraordinary document? Are you prepared to see such movements as this let loose among you, from Heaven knows whom or where, and your city given up to riot, certain to end in bloodshed, at the pleasure of any man who hates and wants to persecute another? Are mobs, directed by unseen strangers, to urup the supreme authority here and tread upon your insulted society?

Who shall be eafe when sections once begin? Where shall they stop? Bethink you of those to whom, if you suffer these things, the spirit of sedition may descend. Heretofore, you have been famed for your politeness, your kindly, your hospitable, your generous spirit: shall we at the bidding of any unknown incendiary, cast aside all that is good in us, and renounce for ourselves all the benefits of the law, in order to let men—certainly as cruel as those they accuse—esias at their pleasure aperhaps in nocent return, and drag through the duet of your foreverdigraced town, grayheaded men and priests, of whom you really know nothing but that their age and calling, not less than the sacredness of your laws, claim that they should be as ande amongst us, as if they were clinging to the horns of all

and do not let your city be in any manner endangered or disgraced.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, Jan. 10]

A disgraceful placard was found, yesterday morning, passied in many public places, designed to lefteence popular passions against the Papal Nuncio, Belini, and incite a personal attack upon him on his arrival here, which is expected soos. The insimumstory appeal is addrassed in various languages, specially to foreigners, and the obvious purpose is to get up here such a riot at has just liked the attreets of Christians with discrete, and caused a lamentable effusion of blood. Bedien is compared with the Australia of the compared with the compared

triam Marshal Hayman, this buttons of Hungarian patriotic and the treatment which that moneter met in London is measured the Sumaio in this country. The meb spirit invoked upon the Numaio in this country. The meb spirit of the process of the public authorities charged with the preservation of the public authorities charged with the preservation of reder, and a temptation to murfer. If carried out in the temper which suggests it, we shall have shocking scenes in this eity, and it become every man who is a lover of peace, and who desires to preserve New Orisans from the temper which suggests it, we shall have shocking scenes in this eity, and it become very man who is a lover of peace, and who desires to preserve New Orisans from the temper of the acts to which they are urget; and to support and arises the public authorities in all precautionary measures to prevent the meditated violence.

There is not probably any organization yet for the purpose indicated, but there is undeclibedly material among exhibitions of feeling leading to breached in the same exhibitions of feeling leading to breached in the same exhibitions of feeling leading to breached in his, because a state of the space, to the necessary interference of the police, condities with here; and in the struggles, to mangled limbs, berawid families, the killing of innecests, and the disgrace of the city.

As to the political offences of Signor Bedini, which are cited as the grounds why he should be assailed necessary interference of the revolutions, and assisted or coonieved at the execution of scome of the patriot. We know, foe, that it has been denied that he earsted or coonieved at the execution of some of the patriot. We know, foe, that it has been denied that he earsted or coonieved at the extra side of the sum of the degree of the condition of the cyre of a the city of the condition of the patriot. We know, foe, that it has been denied that he earsted or coonieve at the condition of the patriot. We were conditioned to the condition of the patriot. W

ment towards the disaster thus ambiguously threatened

A Minister Arrested for Seduction

[From the Springfield, (Mass.,) Republican, Jan 16]

Beyus Sheriff Spkes arrested in Pelham, on Saturday
night, Rev. B. W. Wright, the pastor of the Methodist
church in that town, on a charge of seduction and adultery, and committed him to jall in this city. As we get the
story, Mr. Wright wrote to Wibraham, to a young lady
at school there, requesting her to meet him at Paimer depot. This yeurs lady was the daughter of a deacon of his
own church, and had previously, on the occasion of his
wife's illness, resided in his family. At Paimer, he purchased two tickets for New York, by the New London railroad and night Sourd boat, with state room berths.
The young lady was on the spot, and they proceeded to
New York together. A day or two after, they returned,
he ornamented with a pair of faise whiskers, and she sitting before him. On arriving at Paimer, the whiskers
were taken off and he proceeded home, while they girl went
back to school, and reported that she had been home.
Suspicion, however, was on the seent, and the girl at last
confessed the whole terrible story. The result is as we
have stated.

The Paimer Journal states that the rumer of the clergy-

The Palmer Journal states that the rumer of the clergy-man's crime preceded his arrival home, and that when he

man's crime preceded his arrival home, and that when he came back to Palmer, he teld the conductor, who saw him remove his whishers, that he wore them to improve his looks, that he did not know the lady who sat in front of him, and with whom he was seen to converse, and that everything connected with his journey to New York was all right, &c. We hope that the matter is all right, but fear that it is not, and if it is as we apprehend it, it is one of the most sickening and shameful cases of crime that has occurred in this region for many a day. What makes it still worse is that the principal culprit is a husband and the father of an innocent family.

Mr. Wright has preached nearly six years in this vicin ity—two years in West Springfield, two at South Hadley Falls, and about eighteen months at Pelham. He is from thirty five to forty years of sgc. We learn that since his incarceration he declares that he has cone nothing sinful, though he may have been guilty of some indiscretions.

The reversed gentleman was arraigned before a Justice on the 16th inst., on a charge of "enticing away Miss Gray for the purpose of prostitution." He pleaded that he did not for it, and the examination was adjourned. In default of bail he was committed.

Legal Intelligence,

SUPRIME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, JAN. 13.—No. 153,
G. W. Sizer et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. William V. Many.
The motion to dismiss this case was argued by Mr. Curtis
in support thereof, and by Mr. Robb in opposition thereto.
No. 49, F. Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. A. T. Burnett.
The motion to dismiss this case was argued by Mr. Davis
in support thereof, and by Mr. Reverdy Johnson in opposition thereto. Adjourned.
JAN. 16.—John T Hoffman, Feq., of New York, was admitted an attorney and connsellor of this court No. 48,
Joss Winnas, plaintiff in error, vs. Adam Edward and T.
burnead. The argument of this cause was commenced
y Mr. Latrobe for the plaintiff in error, and continued by
Mr. J. M. Campbell for the delendants in error, and concluded by Mr. Latrobe for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS, JAN. 13 — Evening Session.—No. 7,

eluded by Mr. Latrobe for the plaintiff in error. Adjourned.

COURT OF APPEALS, JAB. 13 — Evening Session.—No. 7, Concluded. No. 56, reserved till Jan. 18. No. 68, reserved till Jan. 18. No. 68, reserved till Jan. 20. No. 38, Eno agt. Crooks. On argument L. Tremains, counsel for appellant; N. Hull, Jr., coursel for respondent.

JAN. 14 — Morning Session.—Nos. 44, 59 and 47. reserved for 18th. No. 38, concluded. Nos. 75 and 231, submitted. Nos. 47 and 37, struck off. No. 45, Lewis sqt. Smith. J. M. Parker, counsel for spellant; H. Burlock, counsel for respondent. No. 45, passed. Default entered in 51. No. 58, Staples agt. Gould. On argument. S. Beardsley, counsel for appellant; J. Larceque, counsel for respondent. Concluded. No. 54, Cothasi agt. Timadge. On argument. N. Hill, Jr., connsel for appellant; A. Thompson, counsel for respondent.

JAN. 16.—No. 54, concluded. Default in 40; opened and cause submitted. Nos. 14, 65, 83, 124, struck off. No. 64, reserved generally. Recess at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE - The Memphis Enquirer has been furnished with the details of the loss of the steamer Gen. Bem. by an eye witness. They are most paisful. The Bem was bound from Concisnant for Arkanass river. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 3d, when in the Grand Cut off, a few miles above Walnut Bend, in the Mississippi, and decending the river with a full head of steam, she streck a snaggear the Mississippi shore, upon which she poised herself for a moment, when she commenced awinging, in which operation she was torn into a thousand atoms. Within fire minutes the boat had sunk to the hurricane deck, when the whole cabin floated off, leaving the hull with about fifteen deck passengers below the surface. The passengers and crew when the b hat sunk, hurried on the upper ceck. Some four or fire of the former were threwn off, and were found struggling in the waves, with fragments of the beat supporting them. Fortunately for the sufferers the Saranac came to their recone The ories and supplications of the poor sufferers for help, says the writer, each begging in the most pi cous terms for the yawl swee heartrending. The mate of the Saranac went out in the yawl and relieved them. When the mater rached the deck of the Bem it was discovered that there was man under the deck yet struggling for life, his cries scarcely audible. The mate procured an axe, with which he perforated the deck of the Bem it was discovered that there was man under the deck, and drew forth the suffering victim, who almost instantaneous with his delivery became incensible, and as remained for several hours. About twenty five sufferers were saved from a watery grave. None of the calin passengers, flieers or crew were lott. About afficen deck passengers were drowned.

PITTEBURG STATISTICS.—There are in Pittsburg and its vicinity, it is said, seventeen large rolling mule; twelve principal or large founderies; twenty glass manufactories; about twenty engine and machine shops; fire large cotten factories; four large douring mills, besides some smaller ones; and it is estimated that there are more than one hundred steam engines in operation in the ity and vicinity besides these above named.

Cur Washington Corr spondence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1854. fonopolies to fore Congress—Lobby Agents with their Olides Batts—The Union and Its Course Relative to Colt's Patent— The Administration's Resolve as to Monopolies that may be Lobbied through Congress-Gadsden's Arrival with a

Lobbed through Congress—Gadden's Arrival with a Treaty, &c., &c.

The editor of the Naw York Hexand has done his country, its arts and sciences, its mechanical industry, and the true men of genius among its people, a most substantial service, in exposing promptly and efficiently the scheme which the lobby agents are attempting, with the aid of champagne, casvas backs, pistols and coffee for

and of Champagne, canvas occas, pussors and course our many more than two, to hurry through Congress the exteration of Colt's patent for firearms, thus securing to a private interiest a stupendous monopoly worth millions of dollars if passed by Congress and approved by the Escalive. The exposure by the Herath of the course of the Washington Union, the organ of the administration, in covertly advicating the passage of the Colt monopoly, renders, another service to the country, besides having the effect to draw from the Union and under no circum stances, he made the channel for schemes of private interests, involving the violation of great principles of public polloy essential to the purity of the democratic administration." Not withstanding this diclaimer of the Union, and its declaration, also, that nothing more on the subject should appear in its columns, it yet has permitted Mr. Edward Dickinson, the agent and attorney for Mr. Colt, to use its columns, under his own signature, in advocating the Colt monopoly.

But the copes which the Herath has made of the scheme for the establishment by Congress of the Colt monopoly, and of the weak and shallow argument in the scheme, and put them in a sacd quandary. Last Friday was the day they had fixed upon to pass their Colt monopoly and of the weak and shallow argument in the scheme, and put them in a sacd quandary. Last Friday was the day they had fixed upon to pass their Colt monopoly in the public of the Colt monopoly. The cold many cold the ware paper ment and go into the Scheme, and put them in a sacd quandary. Last Friday was the day they had fixed upon to pass their Colt monopoly. Scheme had been placed fring. University of the Colt monopoly and the public of the change about to be made in their positions, was, of course, units upon the provided provi

do good. Most respectfully, HORACE H. DAY.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

QUARTERIY REPORT OF THE CHIST OF FOUCH.—The Chief
of Police submitted his report of the transactions of the
department for the quarter beginning October I, 1853, and
ending December 31 of the same year, to the Common
Council last evening. This statement shows that the
whole number of arrests for felonies, misdemeanors, and
other offences, amounts to 1,637, being a decrease of 420
from the previous corresponding period; 868 persons were
accommodated with lodgings at the several station houses;
57 lost children were restored to their parents; 4 persons
were rescued from drowning; 9 persons were found
drowned; 11 fires were extinguished by the police, and
3000 30 was taken from lodgers and drunken persons and
returned to them.

During the quarter 188 days were lost by members of
the department by reason of sickness and disability, being
an average loss of two men per day.

Complaints were preferred against five members of the
department, which, upon investigation, resulted in the

an average loss of two mens per day.

Complaints were preferred against five members of the department, which, upon investigation, resulted in the dismissal of the complaint against four, and the charges against the other were withdrawn.

In connection with the quarterly report the annual statement of the condition and transactions of the department was also submitted. From this document it appears that from the 31st day of December, 1862, to the 41st day of December, 1862, to the 31st day of December, 1862, to the 31st day of December, 1862, to the 41st day of December

follows:—
Dismissed frem office.
Dismissed from duty 20 days.
15 days.

complaints dismissed withdrawn.

The report was ordered to be placed on file.

The report was ordered to be placed on file.

Court of General Sessions.

Befere Judge Beebe.

Jan. 17.—The court resumed its sitting to day at the neual hour, and proceeded to dispose of some half dozen cases far varieus offences, after which it adjourned until the next day at the usual hour.

SENTENCED.

Petit Larceny.—Catherine Stoddart, indicted for grant larceny in having stolen a quantity of jewelry and gold coin, valued at \$40, from Cocily Johnson, pleased guilty to petit larceny, and was sentenced to six months confinement on the Island.

Grand Larceny.—Heavy lives and Joseph Burritt were convicted of stealing a box of kit gloves, valued at \$47, from the fanny goods store of Henry Brue, in Cortlands a reet, and were sentenced each to two years and six months confinement in the State prison.

Carrying a Stung Shed.—Michael Garney, who was convicted last week of having in his possession a slung shot, contrary to the statutes of this state, was sentenced to one year imprisonment in the State prison.

Attempt to Commit Rape.—Thes. Newman, who was convicted yesterday of attempting to commit a rape on the person of Mary Hansen. was then brought up for sentence. His Honor Judge Beebe said that there were many extennating circumstances in the case, and, on a secount of that, he would not rend him to the State prison, but would fire him \$100. The fine was then paid, and the defendant in the first degree, pleased guilty to assault and battery. The court accepted to plea, and the defendant was remanded for sentence.

CONVICTED.

Grand Larceny.—Anne Brady and Bridget Boyle were

Was remanded for sentence.

Grand Larceny.—Anne Brady and Bridget Boyle were
convicted of stealing \$100 from Paul Henry, and were remanded for sentence until Friday.

Woman Murdered in Toledo.—Two women of bad repute, temporarily living at a house of is if ame near the distillery of Howe & Kraus, came down town yester Cay forencom and became intoxicated in a salcom in the upper part of the city. Their names, as given on the examination, are Biddy Fury, the murderess, a native of Cincinsati, and Catharine Gilner, the murdered woman, who said she belonged to Cleveland. They arrived in town on Saturday and put up at the house above mentioned. When they left the salcom and arrived at the "Ces," about two o'clock is the afternoon, a quarrel arcse between them, about a pair of gloves. The merits of the quarrel we did not learn, but it appears that Gilner was standing in the kitchen, when Fury came up to her and altercated about the gloves, and on Gilner's saying he knew nothing about who had stolen them, Fury drew a large dith knife from under her shawl and stabbed her rear the left breast, penetrating through the stomach and liver, and causing death almost instutily. She was arrested by Deputy Marshall Mahon, taken before the Mayor for examination, and by him committed to jail, to stand trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.—Thiede (Chic) Blade, Jan. 12.

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN A. DAVIS, U. S. N.—The Washington Sentinel, of the 16th inst., says:—It is with much pain that we announce the death of Lieutenant John A. Davis, of the United State Navy. Last Taesday evening he was threwn from a vehicle, and although it was not thought that he would survive many hours, he lingered, in the full possession of his senses, until yesterday morning; then he became uncon clous, and died about four o'click in the evening.

Political Intelligence.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Petersburg Va., Intelligencer, whig, has entered the field in defence of the national demograpy, and in a long article in its issue of the 10th inst. has the following re-

article in its issue of the 10th fast has the following remarks:—

We feel an interest in this struggle between the two hestile wings of the democracy. We honor the position and services resident to our common country by the galiant standard-bearers of Northern democratic conservation. They are, in creating the property of the galiant standard-bearers of Northern democratic conservation. They are, in creating the galiant standard-bearers of Northern democratic conservation. They are, in creating the galiant standard-bearers of Northern democratic way the heapty ordinarily give i. They mean by it loyal and zealous devotees to the faith, without reference to any pelicy which the change and force of circumstances may reader proper and expedient to be pursued for the beart of the nation as contradistinguished from party. We mean by the phrase "good democrati" honest, patrious democratic—men who will in great political signal traitorous organizations, the wolf the trammels of party, and without fear of consequences, personal to themselves, strike for the preservation of our institutions, as defined in, and established by, the federal compact, the strong foundation upon which rests our rights our liberties our asfety, our prosperitr, and our welfare as a nation. Now, this is precisely what D.chimon and his followers in New York have done. They have preferred a national to a party policy—they have chosen to incur the frowns and rebukes of a cemeratic President and his Cabinet, rather than coalesce with a turbulent, fanatical and dangerous section of their own party—they have ended war upon the free soil and abolition democracy, because they perceived that the ends aimed at by these anti-slavery agitators were not their country's, but in deadly hostility with its true interests and happiness.

The Norfolk News, a journal allied to the national democracy, speaks of the alministration in plain language, as follows:—

mocracy, speaks of the alministration in plain language

The Norfolk News, a journal allied to the national de mocracy, speaks of the alministration in plain language, as follows:—

We exerted all the energies and talents with which God has gifted us to elevate to the Presidency the present chief magistrate, not for the hype of reward or the spoil of office, out because he professed our faith, and we considered him pre eminently sound and conservative upon the reserved rights of the States. He was no noner, scated in the chair of State than he was besieged by the pack of wolfash patriots who had snuffed the flesh pots in the tainted gale.

The fettle olors of corruption that arise from the political sinks in Washington have for some time kept at a distance most gentlemen of sensitive honor. The houndithness for office, especially under this administration, has disgusted and nas seated every high minded gentleman and patriot in the country. And the first false step of the administration originated and sprang from this source. General Pierce attempted to hold the present colosal democratic party together, not so much by a firm reliance upon the principles of the party, as by the "cohesive power of the public plunder." The attempt has failed, as it ever must and ever will and ought to do.

The party that has to be held tagether by the loaves and fishes, the sconer it is disbanded the better. In a soramble for office the political secondrel or bankra st politician ever overreaches the modest patriot and high toned gentleman. Unfortunately for the success of Gen. Pierce's administration, he has in his Cabinet some and arrection and intrigue, and among whom office and patriotism are synonymous terms. With such men to mislead his upright and patriotic judgment, no wonder great and awful blunders have been committed in appointment to effice. By the cunning influence of fauncient and arrive the lead of Prince John, have become the predictions of federal patronage, while such patriots as Dick mon and Bronson have been threatmed with excommunication by the Washington Union, the

The Scale Side Democrat, a national democratic paper in Petersburg, Va., says:—

The first error of the administration dated so soon as the rupture at Syracuse took place; so soon as it became palpable that all attempts at harmony and reunion were unavailing, the proper, dignified and indicious course for the administration to have pursued was to have kept alcof from the broil—to have carefully avoided giving a national aspect to a local quarrel. The Precident might have said in substance, "I have applied my policy of appointments to the State of New York with the hope of reuniting the democratic party, by bestowing a tangible mark of confidence upon all democrates, without respect to past decisions, who adopted in good faith the Baltimore platform. It appears to have failed, so far as New York is concerned, to have attained that end. The failure and blame, if any ought to attach, cannot rest upon my administration." Had be pursued this course the country would have rung with approbation at his conduct, and his administration would have been preserved from an attact which, though taken with good intent, afforded color for capital to his enemies, and set a precedent which it would have been dangerous to saction.

The Albany State Register, a national whig journal,

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The Albany State Register, a national whig journal, says:—

The democratic party of the great State of New York is divided right through the centre, the one half in open operation, and the other half not caring two figs for this same "present administration," and yielding it a faint half and half not of support, only for the sake of the spoils of fine. As it is in New York, so it is in a degree in every State in the Union; and if this "present administration" should be up for a re-election, the votes it would receive would be so few and far between that they would find a place in the official returns only in the column of the scattering.

The Newark Mcroury, whig, speaking of the new rank which it is proposed to confer upon General Scott, says:—

The Newark Mcrcury, whig, speaking of the new rank which it is proposed to confer upon General Scott, says.—
If there be any one thing more than another calculated to engender a mean opinion of General Pierce and his Cabinet, it is the opposition which they manifest to bestowing a merited honor on General Scott. A man of magnanimity would glidly embrace the opportunity offered of doing honor to a rival candidate for the Presidency; but General Pierce belongs to the New Hampshire school of mea and no such thing can be expected from him. Of one thing Winfield Scott may rest assured, and that is that he will be remembered long after the pigmy men of this administration shall have been forgotten.

The President's organ in New Hampshire, the Concord Patriot, uses the following strong language in speaking of a cotemporary who accused the Patriot of repudiating

of a cotemporary who accused the Patriot of repu

the compromise measures:—

We do not consider it important to notice the statements of such a noterious falsifier ordinarily, but our

ments of some solveness interior overlay, out of readers know that nothing of the hind has ever appears in the Patriot; not a line nor a word that bears the lear resemblance to or can be tortured into such a sentiment It is a base, deliberate, malicious lie, characteristic of the vile and sordid villain who manufactured and ut tered it.

The Boston Atlas of the 14th inst. gives the following history and present position of the Maine Legislature:— The Wildcat branch of the democracy of this State have reserved to a desperate, but probably unavailing expedient, to retain their power in their State Senate. As our dient, to retain their power in their State Senate. As our readers are aware, the Legislature met at Augusta en the 6th inst. Only thirteen of the thirty one Senators had been chosen. There was, therefore, ne quorum elected, and only a temporary organisation was practicable. Of these thirteen Senators elected, seven were "Wildeat emocrata," and its whiga and "Morrell democrata." As the House consists of eighty seven whigs, Morrell democrata, and free sellers, to sixty-four of the wildeat family, and as the former made common cause, it was apparent that if the requirements of the constitution were compiled with, the vacancies in the Senate would not be filled with wildeats, except only in a few instances, where they were the only constitutional cand dates. These instances were three only constitutional cand dates. These instances were three only of the dighteen vacancies. Accordingly, the Senate reported to the House these vacancies only, and proposed to fill them, ignoring the other fifteen vacancies. If complied with, this would have given them the permanent control of the Senate endeavors to prevent the election of a Governor casponate endeavors to prevent the election of a Governor and of a United States Senator. Of course the Heuse was not quite so verdant as to comply with so modest a request, especially as it would be in palpable violation for the constitution itself. The factions majority in the Senate threaten that they will not report any other vacancies until these are filled, and that there shall be neither an organised Senate, Governor, U. S. Sanator, nor anything else, until their demands are complied with. In the meanwhile, the House have passed an order, asking the Secretary of State to lay before the House an abstract of the record of the Governor, and council, including the persons elected to the Senate, the umber of vacancies, giving the Senators elect sufficient notice. This plainly foreshadows their intention to proceed to fill all he vacancies, giving the Senators elect sufficient notice. T readers are aware, the Legislature met at Augusta en the

professed to feel insulted by this proposal, and adjourned.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

The Legislature of Mississippi, on the 7th instant met in joint convention and proceeded to vote for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy in the senatorial representation from that State. The following is the result of the first ballot:

A. G. Brown received. 76 A. K. McClung. 2
H. S. Foote. 22 F. M. Regers. 3
W. L. Sharkey. 7 J. A. Quitman. 1
W. A. Lake. 3 J. D. Freeman. 1
W. A. Lake. 3 J. D. Freeman. 1
W. A. Lake. 5 J. D. Freeman. 1
Whole number of votes cast, 114; necessary to a choice, 58. The Hon. Albert G. Erown having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the President of the Senate to be duly and constitutionally elected United States Senator form the 4th of March, 1853, for the term prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

The House of Representatives of Ohio have passed a resolution to go into an election for United States Sanator on the 24th inst. The Senator to be chosen is to fill the place of Salmon P. Chase, whose term expires in 1855.

EXCITEMENT AT FALL RIVER, MASS.—The officers and a number of clusters of Yall river, visited, on the joth inst., all the piaces in that town where I quor was supposed to be sold. About two hundred barrels were selved and deposited in the barement story of the Town House. A few dealers having got wind of the movement raved their stock. One man, named Collins, resisted the execution of the law, and knocked down several persons with an iron bar, by which one man had a leg and another an arm broken. He and his liquors were finally secured, but considerable excitement prevailed at law accounts.

Onto River.—The Ohio river is now in good navigable order, with seven feet water to the enamed at
Pitteburg Navigation has fairly ormmenced and the
large class boats at last accounts, were leaving Pittsburg
with full freight almost hourty.